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Fork, will be at the risk of the sender. TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons scho confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In revewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Milliary, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompil attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

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ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS WATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 5, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of principal cities, should we sneer at ONLY THE subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before offered, because this watch is not a cheap catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full jeweled patent-lever movement in a dia-Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as and nickel, to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted. 16,000 of them to give away, and we do not

anticipate much trouble in disposing of them on these terms, An hour's work will get one. We hope its abandonment as the Confederate capital. our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS.

A List of Good Things in Store for the Readers of The National Tribune.

We have a magnificent lot of articles of unusual merit for the readers of THE NATIONAL | Was he a Newton, a Davy, or some other | it was a mass of falsehood. TRIBUNE which will be presented to them in The near future. Among these are:

"REAL RUSSIA," by the author of the "Story of a Cannoneer," descriptive of his travels and life in Russia, and the people he met

IN THE DIAMOND FIELDS, by Edgar Mils, a series of letters from South Africa tion of the world. No other paper in the country has a correspondent in that region. PARISIAN SKETCHES, by Mrs. Kate B. Eherwood. A continuation of her series of

interesting letters. THE BUCK CEEEK AFFAIR. By Wiley. Britton. A chapter in the early history of the war in Missouri.

drag the State into Secession.

The pension situation has not altered materially since our last issue. The Con- it did not have many more of his kind than ference Committee held another meeting, at | it needed for the work on hand, so that his which the proposed compromise bill was employment was a favor, and he was retained discussed, but nothing definite was decided against the day of need. That day of need Illinois ... upon, and the adjournment of both Houses | came in April, 1861, and when Col. Lee was over Memorial Day interfered with further saked to aid the Government which had consideration. It is believed that a decision supported and honored him through the will soon be arrived at, and the bill be lifetime of a generation, he left its service, promptly passed by both Houses and go to went directly to the camp of its enemies, the President for his signature. It cannot and placed at their service all the skill and be done any too soon, for every day of wait- experience he had acquired by favor of the ing is sore weariness to the deserving men | Government he deserted in its extremity. and women who are kept out of their rights. Even the extravagant cology pronounced by

THE improvement in the weather in the great granary region of the country has made the outlook for crops much more hopeful, and farmers are greatly encouraged. The next best thing for them that can happen is the rigid perseverance in the policy which, by building up markets at home, saves them from the necessity of marketing their crops abroad and selling their produce in competition with the grain and meat from the pauper-cursed countries of Europe and

sugar-bounty proposed in the McKinley bill will be as effective in developing home production of sugar as direct protection. Whichever is the most effective way of securing this great end should be adopted and followed unflinchingly. It is an enormous scandal on our boasted enterprise that we, the greatest sugar-eaters in the world, should be the only civilized people, except England, who do not raise their own sugar, and that we send out of the country every year \$100,000,000 which should be put into the pockets of our own farmers. We pay more for sweets than for any other thing that we import, and this money is all lost to us, for it goes to people who buy very

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all upon what he did while standing strictly on acterans is by getting it more subscribers.

UNVAILING OF LEE'S MONUMENT.

the State of Virginia have been in a hysteria statue to Robert E. Lee.

some weeks ago reminded one of the performances in India and Japan when some great monstrosity of an idol is to be installed hair-to make ropes to draw the image to AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL for the privilege of pulling on the ropes before the wheels and are crushed to death, ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Ele.-Addresses will fancying that thereby they attain happiness around Chattanooga; with Sherman's camthrough countless ages.

macadam under the trucks which hauled the monument from the deck to its pe-

idolatrons extravagance. Staid, sober, mid- destroyed before it reached the Potomac. more subscribers, and to do it will give away | tributed to favored ones as inestimably pre- ors lavished upon his memory is preposter-

After such an exhibition, in one of our

The heathen, who in their blindness

Bow down to wood and stone? was ablaze was with bunting, mostly re- contained in the address delivered by Col. productions of the banner which was for- Geo. T. Fry at Chattauooga, May 10, when its name indicates, composed of pure silver ever folded by the rude hand of war. United the Confederate Ludies' Memorial Associa-States Senators, from the South, Supreme tion and N. B. Forrest Camp, assisted by Judges, Governors, and other dignitaries 2,000 citizens, decorated the graves of 3,000 Now, who wants one? There are just took a prominent part in the ceremonies, rebels who lie buried there. The Chatand the occasion wasmade the most note- tanooga Times says of the speech : worthy one in the history of the city since

Now, who was this Lee whose memory re- bursts of applause. ceived such fulsome honors? What extraordinary benefit had he conferred upon man- | sertion; kind that he should be set up in the midst of the people as a demi-god? Had he by shining genius or noble sacrifice alleviated the misery or increased the happiness of a whole people? Was he an illustrious statesman whose master-hand had molded the destiny of a Nation for ages to come? scientist, whose discoveries enlarged the domain of human power over nature? Was he a Shakspere, a Tennyson, or a Goethe, whose inspired muse was the glory of his countrymen for all time? Was he a Lincoln, who had carried his people triumphantly through a great war, and struck the shackles by an able contributor who is now making a from the limbs of millions of slaves? Had war, tour of the great diamond fields of that por- he done any of the phenomenal services for mankind which win for the doers the applause of the world? Not for an instant.

Robert E. Lee was a man who was edu-

cated at the expense of the United States to

be one of its trusted defenders at the time

when it should be assailed by its enemies. The Government expended what would have CAMP COLE. By Wiley Britton, Ahither- supported a laboring man in comfort for to unfold story of the first efforts of the Union many years in educating him for this duty, men of Missouri to make head against the and for 32 years it paid him a good salary as nearly equal. Look at these plain figures: Border Ruffians who were endeavoring to an officer in its army. In all this time it never had any real need of his services. In all those 32 years there never was a time when the eloquent orator at the unvailing of the monument contained a stern indictment of his motives. He claimed that Lee was at heart a lover of the Union, an opponent ecession and hostile to the monster iniquity of human slavery. Yet, from the very outset, he was a willing aider and abettor in the conspiracy to dismember the Union and perpetuate slavery. His own State was opposed to the rebellion, and was only dragooned into it by outside military pressure. While making hypocritical pretenses of affection for the It is a matter of grave doubt whether the Government, he connived at this vile throttling of the will of the people, and became a most willing tool in the hands of those who, for their own ambition, drenched the whole land in fraternal gore. Had all the men in the South who, like him, pretended to be in favor of the Union, stood firm, there never would have been any rebellion. The conspirators would have been balked at the outset. Upon him lies a very great share of the responsibility for the four years of bloody

> This much for his patriotism. Now for his generalship, about which his admirers are so extravagant. Calm, impartial history will be very far from placing him among the first-class Captains. It will put his achievements very much below those of such commanders as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas. His reputation rests wholly

war which the Nation suffered.

the untutored warriors who led their tribes of maudlin sentiment which culminated of Indian braves, and foiled attacks of vastly The scenes at the reception of the statue | Indians and fugitive slaves, held the whole and was only overcome by trenchery. Geronime, Sitting Bull, Chief Joseph, the Nez in a temple. Then, we read, beautiful Perce, made wonderful records, while standits consecrated seat, delicate women plead as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas constantly made against him and his col- brought against them. with their puny strength, and aged men be- leagues he failed utterly. Nothing that he come so frenzied that they cast themselves | ever did begins to compare with Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, or the battles paign for Atlanta; with Sheridan's tactics at It is not reported that any wild-eyed old | the Opequan, Cedar Creek, Five Forks and Secessionist lost his balance so completely | Appointation, or with Thomas's unsurpassed as to allow himself to be ground into the management at Nashville. Lee's greatest against them. battle-Gettysburg-was a series of amazing blunders. The more that battle is studied destal, and it did not occur to any enthu- the lower will be his place among great sinst of the Lost Cause to suggest to the commanders. That his magnificent army, ladies of Virginia to contribute their locks | wasted in objectless, unskilful and disjointhe done so, there would have been more the excessive caution of the Union comshort-haired women in Virginia to-day than | mander. Had Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, could be seen in a hundred Women's Rights | Hancock, Logan or Sedgwick been in command of the Army of the Potomac at Get-But they committed almost every other | tysburg, Lee's army would have been utterly

dle-aged men begged for the privilege of | That Lee had in a high degree the comtugging at the ropes attached to the trucks. | mon characteristics of American soldiers-Ladies did the same; mothers carried their | physical and moral courage, personal integinfant children to the line that they might | rity, and skill in leading men, we are far have it to boast of for the rest of their lives. | genins nobody, except one poisoned with the After the ropes had done their work they virus of rebellion, will claim. That he ever were at once cut into little relies, and dis- | did anything to deserve the inordinate hon-

TREASONABLE STUFF.

A good specimen of the poisonous falsehoods with which the unwhipt rebels of On the day of the unvailing Richmond | the South feed the rising generation, was

Col. Pry's address was perhaps one of the most remarkable delivered in the South since the war, and was greeted frequently with spontaneous out-

He started out with this remarkable as-

I affirm that the people of the South never by word or deed did violence either to the Constitution or the Union. I affirm that the people of the South were always a justice-loving people. They demanded it for themselves and were always willing to accord it to every other citizen and State of the great Republic.

Of course, with such a startling falsehood as a foundation, the structure built upon

The official records of that direful period show muster-roll 3,000,000 soldiers, and that the South bad upon her muster-roll from first to last 600,000 for every one the South could muster. The North had at its command the srmy, mavy and treasury for supplies of men, money, arms and munitions of

This is rehearing with brazen effrontery a stale old lie. It is easy to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, that the rebels were not "crushed by overwhelming numbers," but were conquered by the superior administrative ability of the Union people, and the greater persistence, devotion and determination of the Union soldiers. There never was a great war in which the numbers-everything considered-were so The census of 1860 showed the population

of the Nation to be 31,115,641. The population of the Northern States

Indiana	1.250.72
Iowa	674.91
Kanaas	107.20
Maine	629,275
Massachusetts	1,213,00
Michigan	749,11
Minnesota	172.02
Nebraska	28,81
Nevada	6,83
New Hampshire	817,97
New Jersey	672,03
New York	2 490 79
Ohlo	2,339.51
Pennsylvania	2 906 93
Rhode Island	147,54
Vermont	313.00
Wisconsin,	
	18,713,31
The following States were so remo	
take no effective part in the struggle	
California	379,99
Oregon	52,46
_	
	432,45
The States which attempted to sec	ede hac
in population:	
Alabama	954,20
Arkaneas	435,45
Florida	140,42
Georgia	1,057,28
Louidana	708,00
Mississippl	200 t (00)

9,103,333 The Border States, which furnished men to both sides, had in population:

701.708

604 215

687,049

to verify:

. 1,182,012

North Carolina

3,034,745 If we divide this equally, giving half to the rebellion and half to the Union, it will make the total population from which the rebels drew their men, 10,670,704, and that from which the Union forces were levied, 20,280,687. This would make the preponderance of the Union side almost exactly two to one, which was very small for waging an offensive war against a people fighting on their own ground. Again, everybody who the defensive. This is the lower walk of the lived in those times knows that the rebels

military science. Much more astonishing put into their armies every white man capa-For a fortnight or more Richmond and things have been done in this direction by ble of carrying a musket. A traveler through the South would not scarcely see anywhere an able-bodied man who was not in the army, last Thursday in a theatrical unvailing of a disproportionate numbers. Osceola, the while in the North the men who had gone to Seminole Chief, with a little band of 200 the front could not be missed. Remembering the relentless way in which the rebels exearmy of the United States at bay for years, | cuted the conscription laws, the presumption is fair that until the very last part of the war Jeff Davis had really more men at his command than President Lincoln had in the women sacrifice their crown of glory-their | ing on the defensive, with mere handfuls of | field. As these former occupied the interior men. When Lee attempted such movements line, and were standing on the defensive, they counted for many more than were

> Col. Fry continued: The South had at the beginning no army, no navy, no treasury, no arms or munitions of war, with all her ports blockaded, and no credit at any court of any nation on earth; and yet, with all this vast odds of numbers and resources to contend against, and practically without arms of offense or defense, the South met and successfully held in cheek through this four years of dreadful carnage this mighty host that had been brought

The rebel conspirators had thrown into their hands a very large proportion of all the arms and munitions of war there were in the United States at the time Fort Sumter was fired on. This gave them an imfor tackle to baul and raise the statue. Had ed attacks, escaped annihilation, was due to mense advantage. The navy was similarly neutralized. Nearly all the effective ships were cunningly sent to the farthest seas in the world. Another valuable portion was treacherously destroyed at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and hundreds of the best guns then known were turned over to the rebels. The immense armories of England and the rest of Europe were gladly opened to the rebels, and they had an abundance of cotton, which England and France desired above lay their little hands on the tackle, and from denying. But that he was a military all things, to exchange for cannon, rifles, ships and ammunition.

> The battle of Shiloh, fought April 6 and 7, 1862, commanded by Gen. Grant on the Federal side and by Gens. Afbert Sidney Johnston and Bragg on the Confederate side.

> The first day of the battle Grant had in action and under his command 49,315 men, Johnston 40, The Confederates attacked the Federals in their

position and drove them for miles to the very margin of the Tennessee River. The Confederates captured that day from Federals 5,022 prisoners of war, 26 stands of colors, During the night of the 6th Gen. Buell reinforced

Gen. Grant with 21,575 fresh troops, swelling Grant's total to 70,843 Federals against Johnston's total of 40,325 Confederates.

The Comte de Paris puts Grant's total force the first day at 33,000 men. This in cluded all kinds of non-combatants-sick in hospital, hospital attendants, Quartermasters, teamsters, etc. Against this force, which could not have numbered more than 30,000 fighting men, Albert Sidney Johnston threw a force which according to the rebel official reports-notorious for understating -consisted of 40,335 fighting men. During the night Lew Wallace's Division of Grant's army, and Nelson's, Crittenden's and Mc-Cook's of Buell's, numbering altogether probably 20,000 fighting men, arrived on the field, making the effective strength of the Union army about 40,000 to something over 30,000 on the rebel side, and forced the that from first to last the North had upon her latter to retreat. The rebels acknowledged a loss of 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded and soldiers. The North brought into action five men | 959 prisoners-total, 10,699. The official report of the Union loss was 1,700 killed of the United States. It had access to all the world | 7,495 wounded and 3,022 captured-total 12,163. We lost 33 cannon, and captured 30 from the rebels.

The battle of Murfreesboro, fought Dec. 31, '62, and Jan. 1, '63, Bragg had 35,000 Confederates and Rosecrans 65:000 Federals This was a drawn battle, neither party gained the field or position of the other. The Confederates lost 10,000 men and the Federals are said to have lost 25,000 men. This last estimate, I think, is

probably too large. Bragg's official report, made just before the battle of Stone River, showed his "effective total" to be:

But he sent away Morgan's and Forrest's Brigades of cavalry, on raids, which

reduced his effective force to 46,604, Rosecrans's official report, also made just before the battle, states his force:

Bragg officially reported his loss to be: Killed and wounded..... Rosecrans reported his loss: Killed.

Bragg retreated from the battlefield, and did not halt for 25 miles.

About Chickamauga the orator said The battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 18, 19, 20, 1863, Brugg had 33,583 Confederates, and was reinforced by Longstreet with 13,738. Total Confederates, 47 321

Resecrans had 64,392 Federals. The victory on the part of the Confederates was They routed Rosecrans and drove him peil-mell

from Chickamauga into Chattanooga, The Confederates in this battle captured 51 pieces of artillery, 15,000 stand of small-arms, 8,000 prisoners, besides a vast number of army supplies and stores. The number of dead and wounded on either side I have never known. After a careful study the Comte de Paris

comes to the conclusion that at Chickamanga Bragg had upwards of 70,000 effectives, with 200 pieces of artillery, while Rosecrans had 64,000 men, with 170 pieces of artillery. He puts the Union losses: Killed. 1,687 Captured. 5.255

20,850 But the most outrageous misstatements are in connection with the prisoners of war:

and the rebel losses, which he was not able

places of paradise when compared to the miserable hells on earth at Camps Douglass and Chase, Johnson's Island, Elmira and other death-holes in the North where Confederate prisoners were confined

The official statistics show that the United States prisoners held by the Confederacy amounted to

And the Confederate States prisoners held by the United States was 220,000, The United States prisoners died in Confederate hands was 22,000.

And Confederate prisoners died in United States And these figures show that with 50,000 more Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederates than there was of Confederates in the hands of the Federals, yet there were 4,000 more Confederate than there were Federal deaths among the prisoners. With these figures of official record in Washington City there has never been a Northern man in Congress with sufficient honesty, and but one Southern man (B. H. Hill, of Georgia) with sufficient courage to stand up and tell the world the

The South was willing at all times to exchange prisoners with the North. This the Federal autherities would not do.

The Confederate authorities then invited those of the North to send their own doctors and medieine to relieve Federal prisoners in Southern

This they refused. Then the Confederate authorities offered to de iver to the Federals their prisoners without recelving Confederates in return. This was also refused.

Then, my fellow-countrymen, on whose soul is branded the crime of cruelty to prisoners of war? Surely not upon that of the people of the South but on those whose faithlessness provoked the war. There is not a correct statement, even by accident, in this.

In the first place there were 476,169 rebel soldiers captured during the war, of whom 248,599 were paroled on the field, leaving 227,570 to be confined in prison. Of these exactly 26,774 died while in confinement, or about one in every nine,

There were 212,608 Union soldiers captured during the war, of whom about 35,000 were paroled on the field. This would leave 177,608 to be confined. The War Department has some disjointed and incomplete returns showing the death of 29,725 of these, Graves in various National Cemeteries located near these prisons indicate a mortality of about 40,000, while other evidence goes to show that fully 71,000 Union soldiers perished while in the hands of the rebels, or about one in every two and a half.

It is not true for an instant that the rebels offered to let the prisoners go free. On the contrary, they shot down mercilessly anyons suspected of trying to escape, they pursued those that got out of prison with bloodhounds, and resorted to every possible cruelty to keep them captive. They obstinately refused every overture of our Government for an exchange of prisoners, unless the Government would parole the large surplus which it held-which meant giving the rebels about 100,000 fresh, vigorous men to put in front of Grant or Sherman.

It is the worst kind of a falsehood that the rebels offered to let our Government send clothing, food and medicine to its suffering soldiers. There was an arrangement of this kind entered into in the Winter of 1863, '4. but after the Government had delivered at City Point 15 tons of food and five tons of clothing, the rebel Congress passed an act asserting that it was "repugnant to the dignity of one sovereign power to permit another power to feed and clothe its prisoners of war," and thereupon the food and clothing -with characteristic rebel perfidy-were It is amazing that any man should have

the hardihood to attempt to deceive people with such monstrous falsehoods.

THE common idea that churches are losing their hold on the community meets a sharp shock in the report to the Presbyterian General Assembly, that the membership of the Church in the United States had increased last year from 753,772 to 856,864, a net increase of 103,092. As the Presbyterian Church makes much less effort at proselytizing than most of the other sects, and its stern, severely logical tenets are supposed 10,070 to be the least inviting to the popular imagination and sentiment, a growth like this, of fully 14 per cent. in one year, is very significant. It indicates that the rising generation is not falling away from the Church, as is commonly asserted. On the other hand, the growth is fully three times what it would be if all the sons and daughters of Presbyterians adhered to their parents' faith. That is, at the rate which prevailed 43,200 last year, the Presbyterian Church would double itself in a little over every seven years, while it takes about 25 years for the population of the country to double itself. 10,125 If this is the rate of growth among the staid, conservative Presbyterians, what must it be among those sects which labor incessantly to gather proselytes and converts into their folds? Clearly, the believers in Bragg captured 20 cannon, Resecrans 3, the downfall of the churches must bring some stronger proofs to maintain their posi-

> THE gushing orator at the unvailing of the Lee monument impiously alluded to Mrs. Jeff Davis as "one who had suffered more than anyone since Gethsemane." This was on a blasphemous level with Henry W. Grady's assertion that the day of Jeff Davis's visit to Atlanta "was the fairest morn since that of the resurrection." What must be the effect upon the rising generation of such adultation of the plotters of bloody war, barbarous cruelties and the perpetuation of the iniquity of slavery?

THE bill introduced by Senator Edmunds to prohibit the granting of licenses to saloons within one mile of any Soldiers' Home is a sensible, practicable measure. The dens which cluster around some of the Soldiers' Homes are vile traps in which unfortunate inmates are robbed of their little all. By refusing the privilege of selling liquor to these the Government will greatly diminish the evils complained of. The dens will at least not be so accessible, and the traps not lie so directly in the veteran's path whenever he emerges from the Home.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at I assert that deplorable as were the conditions of things at Andersonville and Libby they were both | TRIBUNE.

THE census is already beginning to knock into smithereens the doleful theories of those partisan wailers who proclaim that the country is rapidly sinking into a morass of debt and misery. The official in charge of the Division of National and State Debts, reports that in the last 10 years there has been a net decrease in State indebtedness of \$54,459,484, or nearly \$1 a head for our entire population. In the same time the bonded debt of the United States has been reduced from \$1,709,993,100 to \$719,178,570, making a total reduction of National and State indebtedness of \$1,045,275,014, or an average of \$17.41} per head of population. This is more than the entire State, County and municipal indebtedness of the country in 1880, and is a marvelous showing of prosperity. Reports from 2,809 Counties show, on the other hand, that the total indebtedness of this class of political divisions has increased from \$104,493,752 in 1880 to \$145,693,840 in 1890 - an increase of \$41,200,088, or nearly 50 per cent. This can be readily explained by the immense number of costly improvements-buildings, roads, bridges, ditches-made in the newer Counties. There are several hundred Counties which were not in existence 10 years ago, and all over the country between the Alleganies and the Rockies building costly courthouses, jails, poorhouses, asylums, bridges, roads, ditches, etc., has been the order of the day. To anyone familiar with these things, the wonder is that the indebtedness of the Counties of the country has been increased

GEORGIA juries are even more peculiar than those in other parts of the country. Frank Swain was a notorious moonshiner in the neighborhood of Blairsville, Ga., and a The youngest son graduated at West Point and is particularly tough citizen on general principles. Rev. G. H. Lance was an eloquent and popular Methodist minister, who "rode the grave is marked by a fine bronze equestrism Blairsville circuit." In one of his sermons he denounced the wickedness of moonshining; Swain was deeply offended, waylaid him as he was returning from his meeting, and literally cut him in pieces. Swain was found guilty of the murder, but the jury recommended him to the mercy of the court. Unfortunately, the basis of this recommendation is not given to the public. Whether it was that Swain merely acted as the agent of the community in properly rebuking a minister for attacking one of the most cherished industries of the Georgia mountains, or whether they felt that Methodist ministers were getting too numerous in that section, and it was desirable to reduce the number, we are left to conjecture,

so little as 50 per cent.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE. During the week ending May 31, 1890, 5.223 faims were received, of which 1,624 were original invalid, 533 widows, 4 war of 1812, 7 bounty land, 66 navy, 4 old war, 53 on account of Mexican service, 85 for accrued pension, and 2,847 applications for increase. The names and postoffice addresses of 4,682 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 70,392 pieces of mail

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 502; 679 reports and cases from special Examiners; cases on hand for special examination, 11,137.

Report of certificates issued during the week ending May 31, 1890: Original, 1.141: increase, 1849; reissue, 233; restoration, 26; duplicate, 9; accrued, 70; arrears, 0; act of March 3, 1883, 1; order of April 3, 1884, 0; act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; supplemental, 0; arrears, June 7, 1888, 2; Mexican war, 35; reissue same date, 0: total, 3,395.

Number of rejected claims reopened, 495; act of March 4, 1890, 64.







The duty is to be raised on stockings. That's ight. Sock it to 'em.

A point to be remembered in favor of the young German Emperor is that he is an ardent spelling reformer. It is true that there is not much reform needed in German orthography. It is nearly phonetic, as is the spelling of Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. The children of those lands are favored above ours, in not having to spend years in learning to spell. All they have to learn is the shape and sound of the letters, and they can read without further trouble. German has a few double letters-"l's," "n's," "t's," etc., and these the Emperor proposes shall be dropt. These reforms are gladly seconded by the German scholars and writers, and so will make rapid progress. Would that least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL | there was such a pleasing prospect in regard to our barbarous, stupid orthography.

PERSONAL.

H. W. Lasure, Co. G, 31st Ohio, who lives in Atties, Ind., has a relie which was found recently while hoeing potatoes. It is a genuine medallion, on one side of which is a log cabin, apple tree, and barre, of eider, with tincup, with this motto; "The People's Choice; the Hero of Tippecanoa." On the reverse side is a bust of Gen, Harrison, with the inscription: "Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison, born. Feb. 9, 1773." The engraving and letters are per-

Gen. William T. Sherman has accepted an invifation to be present at the Rennion of the Army of the Potomac to be held in Portland, Me., July 4. He will go, he says, in his private capacity, and doclines to be the guest of either the city or any private family.

Col. Edward W. Hinks, 19th Mass., offers his name to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the position of Secretary of State. The election of Secretary of State in Massachusetts occurs but bout twice in a generation, for after a man is elected once, he is re-elected for an indefinite period. Secretary Pierce, who has just signified his intention of retiring from office to enter private business, has held the place 15 years, or ever since the Centennial year. His predecessor, Mr. Oliver Warner, held the office for 18 years. Young men who have grown gray waiting for an opportunity to run for this particular office, will now contest for the place. Col. Hinks was a gallant soldier, and will probably get the nomination and will be

Mrs. Jennie Wells, of Alma, Ark., in a letter to Commander-in-Chief Alger and Mrs. Annie Witlenmyer, National President, W.R.C., tenders her eartfelt thanks for aid given her for the defense of her husband, Elias M. Wells, who had been convicted and sentenced to be hang in Yell County, Ark. The aid contributed by the members of both the G.A.R. and W.R.C. enabled her to employ counsel, and the Supreme Court of Arkansas has ordered a new trial by jury for Wells, who was a inion soldier, and his family and friends have every hope that the new trial will result in an acquittal, When Mrs. Wells appealed for help to the G.A.R., she hadn't a dollar in the world, and to say that she is profoundly grateful to the old soldiers and their wives and daughters, would be putting it

Capt. Joseph A. Moore, of Cumberland County, Pa., recently made inquiry concerning the family of Gen. John W. Geary, and learned that his widow had married Dr. H. Earnest Goodman, who was urgeon of the 28th Pa, and they live in Philadelphia. Gen. Genry had several children. Edward was a Lieutenant in Knapp's Pa. Buttery, and was killed in the midnight buttle at Wauhatchie, Tenn. in the Regular Army. What became of the other members of the family the Captain does not say. Gen, Genry is buried at Harrisburg, Pa., and his

Hon. Thomas M. Bowen, ex-Senator from Colerado, is reported to have struck a gold mine in outhern Colorado of wonderful richness. Ore has been taken from the mine through which runs a solid strenk of gold an inch thick, and a few days ago a pocket was opened from which was taken \$200,000. Col. Bowen served as Captain in the 1st Neb., after which he raised and commanded the ISth Kan., serving in all from June, 1861, to July, 1855. He went to Arkansas after the war: was a Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and a candidate for U. S. Senator, but was defeated. He was appointed Governor of Idaho by Gen. Grant, but resigned. He was elected Senator from Colorado, and took his seat Dec. 3, 1883. His many riends will be pleased to hear of his good fortune, Peter J. Classen, ex-President of the Sixth Na-

ional Bank of New York City, was convicted on Wednesday last of embezzlement of the bank's funds, by a jury in the United States Ctrenit Court. Classen was a Captain in the 83d N. Y., and has always borne a good reputation. He was considered a rich man, and was honored and trusted. It is supposed that speculation is the cause of his downfall.

A remarkable man is James Norville, who served in the 10th Mo, Cav. during the war, and who now lives near Madison, Ind. He is a native of Sydney, New South Wales. His mother was was born in Jerusalem, and his father in Tangiers, Africa. The only education he ever received was aboard the English training ship Aspinwall, as Greenwich, where he remained but three years, and he studied English and German. He also had a short course in the night-school at Alexanmatter received; 45,169 letters and blanks sent | dria, Egypt. He spent 17 years as Midshipman on the Peninsular Line, sailing from Liverpool via Queenstown to Calcutta, and on the darkest night is could calculate the distance which a storm had driven his ship, and the latitude in which he was sailing, within five seconds of the exact location, He served with the 22d Highlanders in the rescue of Lucknow, and was on the ship Crocodile during the siege of Schastopol. He carries two minicballs in his body as the result of his service in the 10th Mo. Cav., while a portion of his sixuli was shot away, which has resulted in partial paralysis. He is a linguist, and is sequainted with Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Sanscrit and Hebrow, and he speaks German, Italian, French and Spanish, as well as English. At one time he taught the children of the English soldiery at Allahabad, and while there was instructed in Sancrit by the priests. His memory is remarkable. He can recite the Koran and Talmud verbatim, and also Green's History of England and Frost's History of the United States. He recently recited an article from the Chicago Herald of April 10, 1886, which he had not read since that time. In appearance he is ordinary looking, and his neighbors know but little of him, nor does he permit them to become familiariy acquainted.

MUSTERED OUT.

Johnson. - At his home, in Garden Grove, Iowa, April 13, from injuries received during the war, Charles P. Johnson, Captain, Co. A. 17th Iowa, aged 49 years. At the battle of Black River Bridge, in the rear of Vicksburg, when leading a desperate charge, he was wounded by a minie-unli pass-ing entirely through him, and left on the field for dead. Afterward he was conveyed to the field ospital, where his wound was pronounced fatal The next day he was captured by the rebals and iken to Atlanta, Ga. Here his mother joined im, and it was only through her careful nursing that he lived. From the date of his wound to the time of his death he had been deprived the pleasure of standing or sitting even for an hour; he had also been deprived the relief that any change of position would have brought, but had him flat on

GARDNER.-Near Abbott's Corners, N. Y., May 13, of softening of the brain, Robert P. Gardner Captain, Co. A. 21st N. Y. He was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam. He was an officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps of disabled soldiers, doing ght duty until the surrender of Lee, and afterward was attached to the Freedmen's Bureau, serving in different localities in the South held the position of Storekeeper and Gauger in the ernal Revenue Service in Buffalo for 15 years. He was a member of Wilkson-Balwell Post, the oyal Legion and the Society of the Army of the

PIERCE.-At Jamestown, N. Y., May 18, of apoplexy, the result of a sunstroke received during the war, Addison Pierce, Regimental Quartermaster, 64th N. Y. He enlisted August 17, 1861, at Randolph, N. Y., as private in Co. B, 64th N. Y.; served as Corporal during the Peninsular enmonign also the battles of Antietans and Fredericksburg; was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, serving as such until the Fall of 1863, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. When his term of enlistment expired he was honorably discharged, with his regiment, in front of Petersburg, Va. He was a member of J. M. Brown Post, Jamestown, N. Y., under whose auspices he was buried. He leaves a wife and three

Jounson.-At Providence, R. I., recently, of heart failure, James H. Johnson, Co. I, 9th R. L. He was a member of Slocum Post, No. 10. Ballow,-At Providence, R. L. recently, George W. Bailow, Co. D. 2d R. L. He was a member of Slocum Post, No. 10. SHEDD.—At Hastings, Neb., Feb. 27, of heart failure, Henry Shedd, Lieutenant, Co. H, 117th N. Y.

He leaves a wife and two daughters. McNary .- At his home, near Unionport, O., April 26, of disease of the tongue, Robert McNary, First Lieutenant, Co. G. 43d Ohio. He was a charter member of D. F. Miser Post, No. 677, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Unionport. Leaves a wife and two daughters. SMITH.—At his home, in Bowerston, O., May 2, D. I. Smith, Co. B, 161st Ohio, aged 49 years. He was a member of R. M. Lyon Post, and was buried under the auspices of that organization. BARNES,-At his home, in Paris, Ark., April 24, of disease contracted in the service, W. E. Barnes, Co. D. 10th Minn. He was a member of Post No. 10. RICE.-At his home, in Pawtucket, R. I., April 8,

f disease contracted in the army, Benjamin C. Rice, Co. H. 3d R. I. H. A., aged 52 years. Leaves a wife and son. BLAISDELL.-At Boston, Mass., May 6 from inuries received in falling off a train, Gilbert C. Blabsdell, 25th Mass. He was a member of Post No. 68, Dorchester. Leaves a wife, son and daugh-

Rogers.-At Boston, Mass., May 6, of heart disease, Wm. H. Rogers, 11th Mass. Battery. He was member of John A. Andrews Post, No. 15. Leaves BENHAM.-At his home, in Algona, Iowa, reently, of blood poison, enused by a wound received at the battle of Winchester, N. B. Benham, Lieutenant, Co. H. 156th N. Y. He leaves a wife and three children. SAUNDERS. - At Carrollton, Mo., March 18, Clark

C. Saunders, Co. K. 6th Ohio, aged 48 years. SMEDIS At Kingston, N. Y., April 25, of disease ontracted in the service, George Smedis, Co. K. 80th N. Y., aged 51 years.